

NEW-YORK
OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

JOURNAL;
THE
ADVERTISER.



both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

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A White Leaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.
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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and Sun's
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

D's Age.	High-Water.	rises	sets	Time
THURSDAY	22	3	10 before 5	
FRIDAY	23	4	10	
SATURDAY	24	5	11	
SUNDAY	25	6	12	
MONDAY	26	7	12	
TUESDAY	27	7	12	
WEDNESDAY	28	8	12	
Days & Hours 20 Minutes long, the 1st.				

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.			
Wheat per Bushel	3s. 10d.	Beef per Barrel	45s. od.
Flour	18s. od.	Pork	72s. od.
Brown Bread	18s. 6d.	Salt	2s. 6d.
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Single refin'd ditto	2s. od.	Nut Wood	3s. 1d.
Molasses	2s. ad.	Oak ditto	2os. od.

NEW-YORK, November 24.
To PHILIP LIVINGSTON, Esquires Representatives in General Assembly for the City & County of New-York

Gentlemen,

WE, Freeholders and Freemen of the City and County of New-York—Having not only seen by the printed Proceedings of the Honourable House of Assembly now sitting, That a Requisition of Money has lately been made to them for Quartering of Troops in this City; but having also heard it reported that they may be in Danger of being dislodged if they presume to read and answer the Boston Letter as a House; conceive it to be an indispensable Duty we owe to ourselves, and to our Posternity, to convey to you our Representatives, by these our Instructions; the Sentiments of a great Number of your Constituents, as to the Part they expect you will act on an Occasion, no less important and interesting than perhaps ever came under your Consideration.—But why do we say Consideration!—For if you had a Right to consider, you would have a Right to approve, or refuse, as you thought fit; and in such Case might be said to exercise your own Judgments without Restraint.—Whereas it is notorious, that you have now no other Alternative than to provide for defraying the Expenses of quartering the Troops—or cease to exist as a House.

The Act of Parliament laying you under this severe Inhibition, is, we conceive, more oppressive and dangerous in its Consequences, than was the pernicious Stamp-Act, for Reasons too obvious to be enumerated.—Nor can we comprehend the Difference (as to Taxation only) between a Law compelling our Representatives to levy Taxes on us; or by taxing us directly without the Consent of such Representatives.—In either Case, the very Essence and Idea of a free Representation is totally extinguish'd and destroy'd;—nor is it of any Use to be anxious in the Choice of our Representatives; if after they are chosen, they must be subject to the Dictatorial Mandates of other Persons.

No, Gentleman—We expect and desire of you, That while you are manifesting your Zeal for promoting his Majesty's Service by providing Quarters for Troops in this City, as is pretended for its Protection and Defence; you do carefully avoid the most tacit Implication of having recogniz'd the Act of Parliament requiring you to make such Provision on Penalty of being depriv'd of your Legislative Capacity.

This Act we regard, as it has been by several of the other Colony Assemblies, as a most flagrant Infraction of your sacred Rights and Privileges.—We do therefore expect and desire that you will also bear Record against it, and use your best Endeavours to get Notes inserted in the Journals of the House, alerting in the most firm, full and perspicuous Manner, your natural and constitutional

Rights.—That Posterity may know—that however ready and desirous you were on all Occasions of demonstrating your Loyalty and Affection to our most Gracious Sovereign: No Menaces could deter you from shewing a due Regard to the invaluable Interests and Liberties of your Constituents.

As to the Circular Letter of Lord Hillsborough inhibiting the respectable Assemblies on this Continent from answering the Boston Letter; but requiring them to treat it with the Contempt it deserves on Pain of being immediately annihilated.—we cannot but regard it as the most daring Insult that ever was offer'd to any free Legislative Body.

—And we therefore do intreat you to move in the House of Assembly, and to use your best Endeavours there, not only to have the Boston Letter read; but also to have it answered in a respectable Manner: As it desires nothing of her Sister Colonies but to unite in seeking legal Redress from the Grievances they labour under.—And as the Unanimity it recommends to the Colonies, is their only Bulwark and Defence against the late Measures to oppres and enslave them.—Any Attempts to divert, or intimidate you from so glorious a Purpose, ought to be treated with the Contempt and just Indignation, which they cannot but excite in the Minds of the virtuous Representatives of a free People.

Gentlemen,
FROM the Number of the respectable Signers of the Instructions now delivered you; we presume you will be fully convinced that they contain the Sentiments of the Inhabitants of this City in general: And therefore, we doubt not you will cheerfully use your best Endeavours to carry them into Execution agreeable to their Wishes; and we flatter ourselves you will find them not foreign to the general Sentiments of the other Inhabitants of this Colony. [The foregoing were present on Thursday last.]

To the Printer of the Public Advertiser.

LETTER II.

SIR,
IN your Paper of the 21st. you was pleased to admit my first Letter concerning the Situation of our American Affairs, which Letter was either unanswerable, or unworthy of the least Notice. Having a very mean Opinion of my own political Knowledge, I am ready enough to conclude the latter: but nevertheless with this consoling Observation, that the wisest Men in the Kingdom seem to be excited to defend the same Cause.

What Motive, founded in Wisdom, can possibly influence Power to punish the Innocent? Yet this must absolutely be the Case if we punish the Americans merely for being true Englishmen. What an horrible Idea is this in a British Government! and yet, alas! it is established. It will shortly be put into Execution, if there be Sailors and Soldiers base enough to be the Executioners. I remember a Time when three good-looking young Men, of excellent Characters, were artfully drawn into a capital Offence; when heated by Liquor, by a noted Villain. The Man who deserved the Gallows, turned Evidence, and the young Men were condemned to die. No Man could be found in the Place insensible or base enough to undertake the Office of Executioner; so that the Sheriff must have performed the Office himself, had not the King sent them a Pardon. These young Men were justly condemned; yet their Case was attended with such extenuating Circumstances, that every poor Man who perhaps wanted the Reward offered to execute the Sentence, shrank back with Horror as if it was to murder the innocent. If such be the Feeling of common Humanity, who can bear the Thoughts of executing the Horrors of War upon the noble Americans?

These Thoughts have been suggested before, and the vast Majority of the Kingdom think it is impossible that Power can intend to butcher the Americans; or if there was such an Intention, that any one can be found base enough to be the Executioners. But it is to be feared, that this is only the Chimera of Indolence; for who that is worth can be ignorant that Steps are actually taken for a warlike

Chastisement if the Americans do not submit? And who can think the Americans will give up their Understandings, their Consciences, their natural Rights and Liberties as Englishmen? The Consequence will be, the Executioner will act, and the very first Bloodshed will be a dreadful (perhaps fatal) Stab to the very Vitals of the British Constitution.

If the City of London, yea, if the whole Islands of Great-Britain and Ireland could prevent the Calamity apprehended, by addressing the Throne with Tears of Blood, they ought with one Voice to make the Trial immediately; when the Calamity of War is begun in America, Supplication will come too late.

If Lord Ch—— and Lord Ca—— will publish it under their Hands, and prove, that Americans are bound by their Charters to submit to the Taxation of the British G——t, I will give them up all as Rebels, worthy of Chastisement; but till this is proved, shall Power say, I have Power, and they shall submit? How much nobler would it be to say, I have err'd—my Children ought to enjoy their Birthright.—With humble Submission to better Judges, I cannot conceive that two Propositions can be more contradictory than “I Power give you Authority to tax the People in your Province for the Benefit of the Whole:” And “I Power insist upon your paying such Taxes to myself as I shall appoint.” If these be not Contradictions, I think Power may establish a Law that Light shall be Darkness, and Darkness Light, and the whole Course of Nature be rever'd—and punish every one who shall believe their Senses.

O Almighty Providence! what hast thou in Store for this sinful Generation? If thou sufferest us to rush upon our own Ruin, O have Mercy upon a Remnant, and make our Children wise from the Folly of their Parents.

Such is the continual Prayer of a Friend to this Country; and I do sincerely hope, that if Providence gives us up to a fatal Infatuation, He will graciously dispose Events in such Order as to be a Benefit to our Posterity.

TRANQUILIUS.

BOSTON, November 14.
JOURNAL OF OCCURRENCES, continued.
THE Commissioners of the Customs again hold a Board in this Town; as the Day of their Appointment is noted in their Callender as a holy Day, on which no Business is to be done in the several Offices, we may probably hear that the Day of their Restoration is alike distinguished; however it is to be hoped that the Restoration of sound British Policy may soon make a Reform in their Callender, and obliterate such public Marks of Vanity and Folly.

The Inhabitants of Windham, a considerable Town in Connecticut, have lately instructed their Representatives to “encourage a Spirit of Industry and Frugality, and the Woolen, Linen, Glass, and Paper Manufactures,” rightly judging, that under the Difficulties brought upon them by the late Revenue Acts, no Step can have a greater Tendency to procure them Relief.—They also instruct their Representatives “to come into effectual Measures to cement and confirm the Union between that and the other Governments in America; and that they endeavour to bring about a general Congress,”—all founded upon the sound Maxim, respecting the Colonies, divided they fall, united we stand.

Nov. 15. We are informed the Assembly of the Lower Counties of Philadelphia, have appointed Dennis De Berdt, Esq; their Agent in England, and have petitioned the King, Lords and Commons for Redress of the grievous Burdens laid on America.—No one Assembly upon the Continent bate, that we hear of, receded from the Resolutions of the Massachussetts Ninety Two, and every of them excepting Halifax and Pensacola, whose Existence depends on the Smiles of a Court, have harmonized with this Province in their Resolves and Petitions respecting the new Regulations; Measures which must in the End prove more detrimental and ruinous to Britain than the Colonies.

Extracts from South-Carolina Inform, that all the King's Troops were withdrawn from the Oneida

had ordered for Boston, were stationed at Bermuda and New Providence, were also withdrawn from those Islands.—And we have Accounts from West Florida, that the Settlers there were in great Fear and Distress at the Removal of the Fifteen Companies from that Province, as they lay surrounded by Savages, from whom they have no defence; that one of their Planters had lost 30 Head of Cattle, supposed to be carried off by the Indians, and that they could not account for so singular a Measure, as the taking off Troops from a Frontier Province to place them in an interior Country.—The Conduct of our present Ministry may convince the Nation that there are Mysterious in Politics as well as Religion.

The Inhabitants of Town and Country, greatly disturbed, that Numbers of the Passengers of those Ships which have had the Small-Pox on board, have been permitted to land in this Town; and we hear that the Selectmen waited upon General Gage, and acquainted him with the Laws of this Province for preventing infectious Sickness in the Town; and proper Measures are taking for the prevention of those ill Effects which are apprehended.

It is confidently reported that the principal Design of Lord George Campbell, the Governor of Halifax, who came Passenger in the Romney Man of War, Commodore Hood, is to make a representation to General Gage, of the present deplorable State of that Colony, occasioned by the withdraw of the King's Troops and Ships of War; Halifax it is said is like to be deserted on this Occasion, the Tradesmen and many others being obliged to follow the Fleet and Army, upon which in that new Settlement they depended for a Subsistence.—*Thus thro' the Misrepresentation of interested and designing Men, and under the Pretence of aiding the Civil Government in the old Colonies, where such Aid is not only entirely needless, but highly affrontive and grievous; the new Colonies, both North and South which have been thought by former Administration to be of so much Consequence, and upon which such large Sums have been expended by the Crown, are now not only exposed to a foreign Enemy and the Savages, but deprived in a great Part, of the very Means of Subsistence.*

Nov. 17. Capt. Watts arrived from London, which he left about the 25th of Sept. in coming into the Harbour, he received a Shot from an armed Schooner, which carried away one of his Yards. Her Boat then boarded him and took away sixteen of his Seamen;—*The Importance of the Service in which the Fleet is now engaged may perhaps apologize for their thus distressing our Merchants.*

It has transpired, that our G—r and those of the other Colonies have Orders from the American S—y, not to lay before their several Assemblies any of his Letters, or even Extracts from them for the future, without special Directions for so doing.—*The Freedom with which even the People of Britain have treated his Circular Letters may account for this Prohibition, but however prudent it may be with respect to himself, Judging by the Specimens before given us, it cannot be very agreeable to the Public to have the Matter of such Letters partially dealt out to them, and interlarded with the Comments and Gloses of a G—r, or the Creatures of a G—r in whom there is no ground for placing the least of our Confidence.*

We are told that Robert Auchmuty, Esq; Judge of Admiralty for this Province, &c. has a yearly Salary of £. 600 Sterling allowed him out of the American Revenue; and that three other Judges of Admiralty for North-America will be appointed with the like Salaries.—*The only Recompence former Judges of Admiralty have received for their Services was an Allowance of 5 per Ct. out of the Proceeds of all Condemnations; and a fixed Allowance of £. 100 Sterling per Annum, which would have satisfied the first Lawyers among us for Capacity and Character; and will Administration ever be able to persuade Americans that the Intention of this Revenue is to lessen the National Debt, when they behold it so lavishly bestowed one Way and another upon the Tools of Power; or rather must it not serve fully to convince them, that the Fruits of our Toil and Labour torn from us by that Project, is to be held out as Bases and Lures to such base Americans as can sacrifice their Country in order to realize them.*

The little new Settlement on the Island of St. John has been so noticed by Administration, that Isaac Deschamps, Esq; is appointed Chief Justice there with a Salary of £. 300 Sterling per Annum, which is above double what any first Justice ever received in this Province,—*what pretty Ministerial Pickings does the American Revenue already afford!*

Nov. 18. The following Ships of War now ride at Anchor in this Harbour and more expected. Romney, Mermaid, Glasgow, Beaver, Viper, Sennet, Bonetta, Magdalene, Hope, Little Romney, and Sultan, besides the Ships which brought the Troops from Ireland. The 64th Regiment of those Troops Col. Pomroy, are landed and quartered in Town, the 65th Regiment Col. Mackey, at Castle Island; they consist of 500 Men each.—The Battalion-Men of the Detachment of the 59th are to return to Halifax.—*What an amazing Expense must be occasioned by the Movements of the*

Ships and Ships of War throughout the whole Extent of this Continent: Modern Statesmen are extremely dexterous in figuring in and out, it is to be wished for the good of the Nation, that they were as expert in figuring up.

Nov. 19. Before the Dissolution of our Assembly in June last, the Council thought it their Duty to Petition his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament on the American Revenue; a Draft of a Petition to the King was reported and the C—l intreated that the Assembly might continue till this and their other Addresses were completed, which would not have taken them a Day; the Court was prorogued notwithstanding. The Council were still for proceeding in their Petitions; but the G—r insisted upon it that the C—l were annihilated in their Legislative Capacity; that they existed only as a privy C—l and in this latter Capacity could not act without his Presence and Permission, which he should not afford them in the Business they were upon. The C—l complained of this novel injurious Treatment, and were it not for the critical Situation of our Affairs, would probably have remonstrated to Administration; after much altercation they were allowed to Petition the King, but astonishing as it is, were prohibited addressing either Houses of Parliament. The first Petition was completed, going rather on the Expediency of the late Acts, than considering the Matters of Right, and was committed to the G—r, at his own Desire, to be transmitted to Lord Hillsborough, and by him presented to his Majesty.—The Court Gazette now informs us that “The Petition of his Majesty’s Council of this Province, has been graciously received by his Majesty; and that the Petition with his Excellency the Governors Reasonings in support of it, would have a due Consideration before the Meeting of Parliament!”

The Mention made in the Gazette of the Reasonings of Mr. B—d in support of said Petition has greatly alarmed the C—l, who it is said, are very suspicious that the G—r has been capable of a Piece of Chicanery below the Character of the meanest Member of Community; it has somehow got abroad that the B—d in their Petition humbly intreat that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to interpose with his Parliament for the Prevention of any Monies being drawn from his Majesty’s American Subjects by Way of Revenue, and that the G—r’s Gloses upon this and other Paragraphs, are calculated to mislead Administration into an Apprehension that they are not so desirous of a Repeal of those Acts, but that the Monies arising therefrom might not be drawn out of the Country, but expended among us, whereby the great Objection to those Acts would be removed out of the Way: It is said the C—l have had several Meetings on this occasion, and diverse Committees have waited upon the G—r for a Sight of his Letters and Reasonings without obtaining that Satisfaction, and are therefore, as it is said, taking Measures to detect his Management with Lord H—b—h.—*We have here a striking Specimen of the Arts that have been made use of by some Men, to beget, increase, and continue the Misunderstanding between Great-Britain and her Colonies, that threatens the Ruin of both;—how infatuated must that Man be, who from the Success of former Tricks and Subterfuges, at length becomes bold enough upon Affairs of the greatest Importance, and at the most critical Season, to hold out false Lights to Administration, and through them to a British Parliament, and even Majesty itself? To such a Degree does Ambition and Avarice sometimes blind the human Mind.*

The G—r we are informed not long since expressed himself to a Gentleman of Character in something of the following Manner, I believe the Petition of the C—l will be granted, for I have endeavoured to shew Administration the reasonableness of the Petition, and that the whole Revenue should be expended in America; and as my own Support is not adequate to my Station, I expect a good Share of it myself.

This exactly agrees with what the Public Papers have Years ago declared to be the Views of that Gentleman from a Civil and Military Establishment in America.—The Revenue, the American Revenue too trifling indeed to be the Object of a National Concern, has been held up to Administration by designing and interested Men on this Side the Water, with a View to enrich themselves; and some late Appointments in America, plainly shew what Bases have been held out to engage a Number of warm Coadjutors in this dishonourable Cause. Hence Administration has been abused by being told that only a very few in America were dissatisfied with the late Acts of Parliament, and hence Disturbances have been created and greatly exaggerated in order to form a Pretence for the Dissolution of the Government of this Province, and the Introduction of a Military Force to sift the Complaints of this loyal and suffering People.

Nov. 20. It is to be wished that some Part of the Parade of relieving the Guards, &c. might be dispensed with upon the Sabbath; whereby the Inhabitants would be less disturb’d, and the Soldiery have more Time to attend the more important Duties of this holy Day.

THE reports in the morning papers, that on a canvas among the members of Parliament, in respect of Mr. Wilkes’s sitting in the House, it appears that he will not sit, by a majority of seven to two, is without any foundation. Such a canvas was made by the agents of the ministry, while Mr. Wilkes was supposed to be an outlaw, but made, even then, unsuccessfully. Since it has been solemnly judged, that the outlawry was illegal and invalid from the beginning, no such canvas has been made, and the impossibility of such exclusion is now acknowledged by all parties.

Sept. 3. ‘Tis remarked by some shrewd politicians near St. James’s, that the French never cut a worse figure, nor gained so little honour, as in their Coup d’Efs lately with the Corsicans: Many judicious Frenchmen, confess those brave Islanders will not be so easily subdued, especially as they now plainly perceive nothing but death will conquer such deeply-rooted enthusiastic notions of Liberty.

Extract and Translation of a Letter from Rome, dated August 1.

We are informed of a noble personage, a near relation of his Holiness, will soon set out for England, upon matters of very interesting political business to this state.

That a permission may be obtained from the Court of London to raise in Ireland four Battalions of Catholics, and in Scotland two Battalions of Highlanders, each consisting of five hundred men, and to be officer’d by natives from those countries. That three battalions are to garrison the town of Civita Vecchia, the others the town of Ancona: These battalions nominally to be paid by us, but in fact by Great-Britain. The treasury of Loretto is to be Security for the payment of that sum. And that the two ports of Ancona and Civita Vecchia are to be declared free ports only to the English, with certain privileges of trade, and likewise at Rome, that will prove of mutual benefit to the two states, and particularly to the commerce of Great-Britain.

This political arrangement can only account for the languor of your Ministry, in tamely permitting the French so easily to become masters of Corsica, of more importance to your trade in the Mediterranean, as well as to the Levant, than you are now sensible of, but you will be hereafter.

How happy a prospect for Rome, should we be under your protection! We may see English Colonies fixed in the Campagna, surely as good a country as Florida, where they will never prove so ungrateful as the Americans,

Sept. 6. The ship York, Capt. Berton, from New-York, is arrived at Dover; by which letters are received, advising that the people there are in the same temper as those at Bolton, &c. on account of the new duties.

Sept. 17. The total number of the militia, in the large province of New-England, is upwards of 150,000 men, who all have and can use arms, not only in a regular, but in so particular a manner, as to be capable of shooting a Pimple off a man’s nose without hurting him.

C H A R L E S - T O W N, November 14.
To-Morrow the General Assembly of this Province is to meet here, being the Day to which it was prorogued.

Last Friday embarked in the Mary, Capt. Doran, for St. Augustine, the People who lately arrived here from Bristol, to settle on the Lands of Dennis Rolle, Esq; in East Florida.

S A L E M, November 15.

We hear from Marblehead, that last Saturday Capt. Grandy arrived there, after a tedious Passage, from Lisbon; having met with a Misfortune, was obliged to put into Halifax to water; the Vessel had scarcely anchored, but was boarded by the Officers of the Customs, who carried the Vessel to a Wharf, and, after having trenched and spitted his Salt, searched the Chests, &c. Finding nothing to condemn the Vessel, tampered with the Sailors; and used the Master very scurrilously, by threatening to imprison him, and lay him under Bonds, altho’ he had no contraband Goods on board; and when, after a Detention of two Days, the Master demanded his Vessel, they threatened to unload her; but finding their Threats had no Effect, endeavoured to persuade him to leave his Vessel; which when they could not prevail on him to do, delivered her to him.—These Circumstances sufficiently shew, not only the infamous Arts used to distress the fair Trader, but the base Dispositions of a Set of hungry Miscreants, whose only Aim seems to be to enrich themselves, by distressing honest Trade, under Pretence of securing the Revenue; such Instances of Oppression, tho’ countenanced by those in Office, ought, however, to be made public, and the Actors in such dirty Scenes treated with the Contempt they deserve from honest Men.

B O S T O N, November 21.
Private letters from London mention, that the Turks have declared war against the Russians, and that the court of England is highly incensed at the treatment which one of our Generals had received from the officers and crew of a French Chebeck in the Mediterranean, in consequence of which, orders have been issued for our vessels not to submit to be searched by those of any other nation whatever. A war is also expected between Austria and Prussia.

Nov. 24. This Morning he from hence for New-York, and several other Officers, &c.

The Master of a Vessel late that on the 10th Inst. he spoke a had lost her Foremast and Mainmast of about 4 or 500 Tons, and the Master’s Name,—she bore awed to be one of the Transports Regiment from Cork, as two o

We bear that the young Man inward bound, who was pressed Schooners bound to Halifax, first Application made to Comm

We bear his Majestys Ship fax. And the arm’d Schooner

P H I L A D E L P

Letters from London him is indefatigable in his ministry of the loyalty tender and motherly be

tain, would go farther with her American child sea and land.

N E W - Y O

We hear from St. Th was very dull, and muc Island.

Capt. Lambert lately he left the 12th Sept. o Lon. 69, spoke a Ship bound to Boston.

The Sloop John, Cap Philadelphia, was well at Eu

The Ship Prince of (which sail’d from Lon in Company with the th phin, both bound for th fengers.

The Brig Boscawen C here on Sunday last fro Octo. Lat. 55, 48, Lon. Virginia, bound to the 36, 58, Lon. 60; spoke from Jamaica, all well. 37, saw a Wreck, with Lon. 76, spoke a Ship Castle to New-York.

The Brig Jenny, of I wife arrived on Sunday gow; Nov. 18, Lat. 3 Sloop Hibernia, from P gua, John Charles, Ma might be inserted in th Accident, his Packet of L in handing them from a sudden unexpected the Time; and this Notice that his Owners might Papers which were lost, who had Letters in the Mi

By the Sloop Gen. C rived on Sunday last fro have Advice that one man remarkable there been lately appointed G rived from England, an view with the Muschet Place of his Residence. shewn a friendly Disp and in Time of War l Enemis on that Coast.

This Mr. Hutchinson one Mr. Pitt, a Gentle whose generous Spirit a have done great Honou been the greatest Suppor

Capt. Paul, in the Bi Tuesday last from Lon 27th of Octo. brings no hear of. Nov. 9, Lat Capt. Hunter from New also a Schooner, Capt. Philadelphia, bound to 18, Lat. 38, 56, Lon. 7 Castles, bound to Philad

We hear the Line of late Congresis, is to beg rooke or Hogoteg River Ohio, and runni along the South Side of which is above Fort Pi Line to the nearest Fort quehanna; thence thro along the South Side of it comes opposite to the Madaghton; thence across South side of that Creek. Burnet’s Hills, to a Cre down the same to the Ea across the same, and up Owegy; from thence Ea that River to opposite wh quehanna; thence to West Side thereof, and

unanimously agreed to take their degrees next commencement, dressed in black cloth, of the manufacture of this country.

Nov. 24. This Morning his Excellency General Gage set out from hence for New-York, accompanied by his Aids de Camp, and several other Officers, &c.

The Master of a Vessel lately arrived at Marblehead informs, that on the 10th Inst. he spoke a Ship in Lat. 31, and Lon. 68, that had lost her Foremast and Main-topmast, was a square stern'd Vessel, of about 4 or 500 Tons, and full of Men, but could not tell the Master's Name,—she bore away to the Southward. This is supposed to be one of the Transports bound here with Part of the 65th Regiment from Cork, as two of said Transports are not yet got in.

We hear that the young Man belonging to a Connecticut Vessel inward bound, who was pressed some time ago by one of the arm'd Schooners bound to Halifax, was last Week discharged upon the first Application made to Commodore Hood.

We bear his Majesty's Ship Glasgow sails this Week for Halifax. And the arm'd Schooner Hope sails this Day.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.

Letters from London mention, that Dr. Franklin is indefatigable in his endeavours to convince the ministry of the loyalty of the colonies, and that a tender and motherly behaviour on the part of Britain, would go farther to support her authority with her American children, than all her forces by sea and land.

NEW-YORK, December 1.

We hear from St. Thomas, Octo. 29, that Trade was very dull, and much upon the Decline in that Island.

Capt. Lambert lately arrived from Lisbon which he left the 12th Sept. on the 2d Nov. Lat. 38, 54, Lon. 69, spoke a Ship from Cork, full of Soldiers, bound to Boston.

The Sloop John, Capt. John James from Philadelphia, was well at Eustatia the 26th Octo.

The Ship Prince of Wales, Capt. Crawford, (which sail'd from Londonderry the 27th of Sept: in Company with the Brigs Boscawen, and Dolphin, both bound for this Port) brought in 35 Passengers.

The Brig Boscawen Capt. Marshal, who arrived here on Sunday last from Londonderry, on the 14th Octo. Lat. 55, 48, Lon. 45, 36, spoke a Snow from Virginia, bound to the Eastward. Octo. 25, Lat. 36, 58, Lon. 60; spoke a Brig, Capt. All, 35 Days from Jamaica, all well. In Lat. 37, 10, Lon. 62, 37, saw a Wreck, without Masts. Nov. 7, Lat. 38, Lon. 76, spoke a Ship, Capt. Hunter, from New Castle to New-York.

The Brig Jenny, or Irwin, Capt. Caldwell, likewise arrived on Sunday last, in 8 Weeks from Glasgow; Nov. 18, Lat. 37, Lon. 71, 29, spoke the Sloop Hibernia, from Philadelphia, bound to Antigua, John Charles, Master, who earnestly desired it might be inserted in the public Prints, that by an Accident, his Packet of Letters, Papers, &c. were lost, in handing them from the Pilot Boat, occasion'd by a sudden unexpected sheer the Boat took at that Time; and this Notice he desired might be given, that his Owners might send after him Copies of the Papers which were lost, and that other Gentlemen who had Letters in the Packet, might know of their Mistairriage.

By the Sloop Gen. Gage, Capt. Gibb, who arrived on Sunday last from the Muscheto Shore, we have Advice that one Mr. Hutchinson, a Gentleman remarkable there for his public Spirit, has been lately appointed Governor of that Place, is arrived from England, and has had a private Interview with the Muscheto King at Sandy Bay, the Place of his Residence. These Indians have always shewn a friendly Disposition towards the English, and in Time of War have been a Terror to our Enemies on that Coast.

This Mr. Hutchinson married the Daughter of one Mr. Pitt, a Gentleman of an opulent Fortune, whose generous Spirit and many amiable Qualities, have done great Honour to the British Nation, and been the greatest Support to its Interest in those Parts.

Capt. Paul, in the Brig George who arrived on Tuesday last from Londonderry, which he left the 27th of Octo. brings no Papers or News that we can hear of. Nov. 9, Lat. 37, 45, Lon. 70, spoke Capt. Hunter from New Castle, bound to this Port; also a Schooner, Capt. Campbell, 9 Weeks from Philadelphia, bound to Lisbon, all well; and Nov. 18, Lat. 38, 56, Lon. 72, a Ship from Lisbon, Capt. Castles, bound to Philadelphia, 9 Weeks out, all well.

We hear the Line of Boundaries agreed on at the late Congress, is to begin at the Mouth of the Cherokee or Hogoteg River, where it empties into the River Ohio, and running from thence upwards along the South Side of the said River to Kittanning, which is above Fort-Pitt, from thence by a direct Line to the nearest Fort of the West Branch of Susquehanna; thence thro' the Allegany Mountains, along the South Side of the said West Branch, till it comes opposite to the Mouth of a Creek call'd Tia-daghton; thence across the West Branch & along the South side of that Creek, and along the North Side of Burnet's Hills, to a Creek called Awandae; thence down the same to the East Branch of Susquehanna, & across the same, and up the East Side of the River Owegy; from thence East to Delaware River, and up that River to opposite where Tianaderh falls into Susquehanna; thence to Tionaderh, and up the West Side thereof, and the West Side of its West

Line to Canada Creek, where it empties into Wood Creek, at the West End of the Carrying-Place beyond Fort Stanwix, and extending Eastward from every Part of the said Line, as far as the Land formerly purchased, so as to comprehend the Whole of the Land between the said Line and the purchased Lands or Settlements.

Thursday last Col. Croghan, Commissioner for Indian Affairs under Sir William Johnson, arrived in this City, from the late Congress, in his Way to Virginia: —He has brought with him, one Lewis Andrews, who was a Soldier in the Jersey Forces, and taken in Year 1763 by the Indians, near Lake Erie, in his Way to Detroit, and had been kept Prisoner among the Senecas ever since: —He says, they used him tolerably well, and at the late Congress he happily got released, and is now returning his Friends near Burlington.

Extract of a Letter from Montreal, dated October 29.

" Major Rogers's Trial closed this Day: It held ten Days, and I dare say, he will be very honourably acquitted. In the Course of the Trial, it appeared the Prosecution was formed from the utmost Prejudice and Malice, and entirely ill-grounded; and tho' it is allowed that from his Indifference and Carelessness, upon some Occasions, his Conduct was such, as gave Room for some trifling Suspicion; yet the Punishment, and most unheard of base Treatment he met with in his Confinement, was enough for one of the greatest Malefactors to have met with; we cannot however know the full Result of the Court Martial till it comes from New-York.

Friday last 25,000 Dollars was shipped on board Capt. Langworthy's Sloop in this Harbour; they are to be landed at Providence, and from thence to be forwarded by Land for Boston, for the Use of his Majesty's Troops now quartered in that City.

On Sunday next in the Forenoon, a CHARITY SERMON will be preached at St. George's Chapel, by the Revd. Mr. Ingles, for the Benefit of the Charity School in this City.

The Printer is requested to insert the following in his next Paper.

MANY of his Majesty's most loyal Subjects, & equally Friends to Great Britain and her Colonies, hope and expect that the laudable Example of the Free-holders and Free-men of the City and County of New-York, in giving Instructions to their Representatives in the General Assembly, now sitting, will be followed by the Constituents of the Members from all Parts of the Government, which would clearly show the general Sense of the People and be a Directory to their Representatives in this difficult Conjunction. If any should doubt the Propriety of this Measure, let it might occasion a Dissolution of the Assembly, let them consider whether an Assembly not acting under the Influence of those they are chosen by, and are to represent, but by the Direction of Men of a quite different or opposite Interest, can be of any Advantage to a Country; or whether such an Assembly are not worse than none, and more likely to become Instruments of Oppression than to be of any Use to the People they are appointed to represent?

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Albany, Richards, from London. George, Paul; and Boscawen, Marshall. Londonderry. Jenny, Caldwell, Greenock. Hellen, Workman, Learn and Glasgow. James and Marg. Moore, Greenock and Learn. General Gage. Gibb, Mulquon. Betty, Hull, Rhode-Island. Sally, Alberson, Philadelphia. Anfon, Winants, North-Carolina.

OUTWARD ENTRIES.

Rainbow, Caldwell, for Colerain. Robert, Russel, Newry. Havannah. Nicholson, Dublin. Polly, Walsh, Jamaica. Conway, Elder; and Mercury, Kain, Coracoa. Nancy, Waddell, Barcelona. Sally, Alberson, Philadelphia.

CLEARED for DEPARTURE.

Hope, Davies, to London. Ellin, Clark, Bristol. Mary, Shoals, Jamaica. Elizabeth, Jackson, Madcira. Fanning, Holmer, North-Carolina. Dolphin, Langworthy, Rhode-Island. Friendship, Burton; and Betty, Bushnell, Virginia.

City of New-York, New-Street, (the Upper End)

October 31, 1768.

CAVE JONES,

CONVEYANCER and SCRIVENER.

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public in general, that having served a regular Clerkhip to the Profession of the Law in LONDON, and assisted for four Years thereafter, the first Practitioners there; He in that Time acquired the just Knowledge of the above Business, and will in future prepare (in a perfect Manner) Deeds for the absolute Conveyance of Property, Mortgages, Wills, Deeds of Gift, Articles of Partnership, and all other Instruments of Writing, to such Effect, as to prevent Disputes and litigious Law-Suits, upon Terms (even at this dreary Time) no Way exceptional. Particulars whereof will be made known upon Application at his Abode as above. He would also assist Merchants, or others, in collecting their Monies, either upon Commission or Agreement. And will solicit Cash, if upon indisputable Security in this Province. The Subscriber humbly hopes to receive Encouragement from those capacitated, as being truly willing to assist all in indigent Circumstances, so far as may possibly prove in his Power. Any Favour conferred, will be most thankfully received, and ever gratefully acknowledged, by The Publick's truly obedient,

And very humble Servant,

CAVE JONES.

* No evident Service rendered, no Reward requested.

Still Secrecy may be depended upon.

A LIKELY young Negro Wench of about 20 Years of Age, for want of Employment only, understands all Kinds of House-Work, and a little of Cookery: Inquire of the Printer.

FOR LONDON,

The SHIP ALBANY;

William Richards, Master;

WILL sail with all convenient

Speed: —For Freight or

Passage apply to Mr. CHARLES

M'EVANS, or said Master on board.

New-York, Nov. 30, 1768. (52 55)

GARRAT NOEL,

Has a new Importation by the Albany, Capt. Richards,

amongst which are the following

LAW BOOKS.

PEER William's, Lord Raymond's, Stranges, Modern, Salkield's, Holt's, Ventree's, Keeble's, Vaughn's, Keyling's, Croke's, Dyer's, and Burrows's Reports; Blackstone's Commentaries, Lilly's Entries, Lilly's Conveyancer, Laws of Corporations, Foster's Crown Law, Barne's Notes, Roll's Abridgment, Hawkins Plea, Swinburne on Wills, Practical Register, Plowdon's Commentaries, Fitzherbert's Natura Brevia, Law of Awards, Complete Sheriff, Wood's Institutes, Bacon's Abridgment, Complete, Principles of Equity, and Attorney's Pocket Book.

ALSO,

The Complete Farmer, or General History of Husbandry in all its Branches, —illustrated with a great Variety of Folio Copper Plates, finely engraved, —By a Society of Gentlemen, Members of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce.

* The List of the Army is just come to Hand. (52 55)

New-York, November 22, 1768.

JOHN A. STEWART,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public: That he intends to cure all distempers in horses, and has for several years past been a practitioner in that art, both in Germany and America, and never fail'd of giving satisfaction to all who employed him, both in physical and chirurgical cures: He also cures all diseases in black cattle, sheep, &c. He sells a powder which is an excellent specific for keeping horses from any infection, and at the same time makes them strong and healthy; by giving the horse two table spoonfulls twice in the week; The price of this valuable medicine is only three shillings per pound.

He likewise prepares and sells a powder for removing the borts from horses; and gives them immediate relief in the cholick; and all inward pains; price four shillings the lb. Also he sells a powder for race horses, and a powder which cures most distempers, incident to cows; price three shillings the pound.

N. B. The above medicines are sold by the said JOHN A. STEWART, at Mr. Michael Housworth's, in Broad-street, next door to Messrs. Robertson's Printing-Office. He will attend gentlemen when and where they please, and go to see their horses and give his advice.

52 55

TO BE SOLD, BY

EZEKIEL FORMAN,

Living in Princeton, in the Province of New-Jersey, (at private Sale only,) the following Tracts of LAND, MILLS, &c.

THE noted, valuable, and ple-

asant farm whereon he now lives, containing 310 acres of land; about 150 of which is well timbered, and a sufficient quantity of good meadow ground. The buildings and improvements are nearly as follows, viz. A stone dwelling house two stories high, ninety feet in length, by twenty-five; five rooms on the lower floor, and as many fire-places; six rooms on the second floor (exclusive of the servants' lodging rooms) three of which have fire-places; with one of the best and most convenient cellars and dairy room;—the whole, plain, but neatly finished; to which there is as good a kitchen garden as a purchaser could wish to have, two hundred and thirty two feet in length, by one hundred and twenty, boarded round in the best manner with white cedar boards, and red cedar posts; the front neatly paled. A well finished Dutch barn, forty four by forty feet; with building adjoining it, principally calculated for stabling horn cattle, forty four by twenty two feet, which will conveniently hold twelve or fourteen ton of hay over head. A good wagon house, a frame cider house, thirty two by twenty four feet, a wheel mill and screw press; all the works covered, and granaries over head fitted for different sorts of grain, also for housing of apples, &c. One of the best framed corn cribs, large enough to hold a thousand bushels of corn; a poultry house conveniently finished, twenty by fourteen feet; large five pole barracks, covered with cedar; all the buildings new, covered with cedar, and in the best repair. A good apple orchard of the best grafted fruit, viz. Pippin, Spitzenburgh, green apple, red streak, house apple, Vandevere, &c. also the common fruit of ungrafted trees; a young peach orchard of six hundred trees, a fine collection of cherries in perfection, (meaning in the season of them) and a nursery coming on of the best grafted fruit, plums, pears, cherries, &c. With as good water as in the world, both from a well and a spring, near the house; pleasantly situated on the main road between Philadelphia, and New-York, and nearly in the center.

ALSO, a set of mills, near Kingston, in said province, fifteen miles from Trenton, and same distance from Brunswick; two pair of stones, in good repair, conveniently situated for merchant's shop, or tradesman;—said house will be rented if not sold before next spring: It is the house wherein the said Forman formerly kept store, and supposed to be the best stand for business in the town; the shelves are all standing, and is perhaps one of the best store rooms to be found; there is also upon said lot a good ware-house, and smoke-house. Also a house and lot in Kingston, very convenient for a tavern;—the best house in that town, and will be sold for less than half its value, if such a purchaser offers. Also a tract of wood land of 150 acres, lying near South River bridge, and within half a mile of the river. Good bonds, upon interest, will be taken for the whole, or any part of the purchase money, as may best suit the purchaser.

POETS CORNER.

NOR let half Patriots, (phoe
Who shrink from ev'ry blast of pow'r which blows,
Who with tame cowardice familiar grown,
Would hear my thoughts, but fear to speak their own,
Who, left bold truths, to do sage prudence spite,
Should burst the portals of their lips by night
Tremble to trust themselves one hour in sleep)
Condemn our course, and hold our caution cheap.
When brave occasion bids, for some great end,
When honour calls the poet as a friend,
Then shall they find, that, e'en on danger's brink,
He dares to speak, what they scarce dare to think.
CHURCHILL.

Mr. PRINTER,
AS I find your Poets Corner often applied to
more important uses than mere amusement,
I beg leave for once to fill it with a few words of
caution to my countrymen.

I would desire you my countrymen, to reflect, that the measures which have been pursued for some years, with respect to America, are so absurd, unnatural, and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the English constitution,—that either that constitution or those measures must soon be at an end. Consider which of the two is it most probable will finally prevail? which of the two a real friend to Great-Britain would wish to prevail? If the latter, what tie of interest remains upon the people to prefer the English government to that of France or Spain, or Turkey? If the former, why will any man act in opposition to that constitution he knows to be the greatest blessing his country ever possessed, a constitution that it is the interest of mankind to defend, and which in all reasonable probability must finally prevail? And if it should finally prevail, which God in his mercy grant!—consider what a figure such of you must make who have opposed it! How will your country, how will posterity esteem you? Will it be possible to prevent infamy from being connected with your names, so long as you are remembered? Will it be any extenuation of your guilt to say that you acted in conformity to the will or directions of those who were regularly invested with offices of authority and power in government? The laws and constitution are necessarily above all those who are entrusted with their administration. The public good is the design of all laws, and of all officers appointed to execute them. When therefore any persons shall presume to set themselves above the law, or manifestly to counteract the design of the offices to which they are appointed, they will not be able to justify themselves, much less those who acted by their direction. For my part I look upon it as the duty of every honest man, to disown and openly declare his sentiments against all those men and measures that he plainly sees to be repugnant to the rights of his fellow subjects, and to the public good of the nation to which he belongs; and I should be ashamed to have it thought that I do not from my heart detest and abhor the conduct of Governor Bernard and several others, respecting the people of Boston and all the American colonies—and to these sentiments I should be neither ashamed nor afraid to put my name. Indeed I think it would be but a piece of justice to their own characters, for every man who thinks in the same manner as I do on this subject, to publish his sentiments with his name subscribed, lest it might hereafter be thought, that he was one of those who had not courage or honesty to declare his mind in opposition to those he apprehended were aiming at the ruin of his country. G.

T O B E S O L D ,
BY HENRY C. BOGART,
Next Door to Mr. Robert Ray's, near the Old Dutch Church;
CHOICE Muscovado Sugars in
Hogsheads &c. for Shops, Jamaica Spirits, West-India
and New-York Rum, Molasses, and a few Bales of Cotton.

Hendrick Oudenaarde, Broker,
In Hanover-Square, nearly opposite Mr. Gaine's Printing-Office; has for Sale the following Articles, on the most reasonable Terms, wholesale and retail;

FINE hyson, plain green, soun-
thong, congo and bohea teas; double and single refined sugar, lump, powder, and muscovado sugars; sugar candy, pepper, rice, barley, and oatmeal; coffee and chocolate; French indigo, Castile soap, and Florence oil; raisins, olives, capers, and anchovies; cinnamon, allspice, ground and unground ginger, mace, cloves, nutmegs, and citron; mustard, powder blue, and starch; flax and cotton wool, cotton and wool cards; bees wax, corks, brushes, best writing paper, pigtail and cut tobacco, Scots snuff in bottles and bladders, also rappee snuff, china bowls; trunks, bottles, cases, and baskets; iron pots, chimney backs, anchors, bar iron, and tea kettles; grindstones, brimstone, long and short pipes, logwood, fusick, redwood and copperas, hearth tiles,—the best of Holland Cummincheese, &c. &c.—Also excellent pickled STURGEON in small kegs.—Likewise choice Madeira, Malaga, Mountain, Fron-tiniac, and Claret; West-India and New-York rum, brandy, Holland Geneva, molasses, &c.

Money upon interest, on approved security, not less than 100l. also money upon bottomry.

42 43

TO BE SOLD, By
WILLET TAYLOR,

On CROMLIN'S-WHARF,

A Few Pipes of London particular
Wine, old and of an extraordinary Quality, Teneriffe,
Lisbon, Red Port and Frontinac Wines; old Jamaica Spirits,
Brandy, Cherry ditto, Rum, Geneva; double and single re-
fined Loaf Sugar, Muscovado do. empty Bottles, empty Cafes,
Corks; choice Salad Oil.—Hyson, Souchong and Bohea
Teas, Powder, Shot, Flax, Chocolate, Coffee, Pepper, Hams,
—Hackett's best Bar Iron, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, &c. &c.
&c. wholesale and retail.

He has to let, a Coach-house, with a Stable
(large enough for four Horses) and Hay-loft, the Coach-
house will serve for a large Store.—Also a Cellar to be let.

JAMES RIVINGTON,
Removed from Hanover-Square, to the lower End of Wall-Street
has imported in the last Vessels from LONDON;

THE whole Works of Voltaire,
in 35 Volumes, Lord Raymond's Reports and Entries,
in 3 vols. Burns's Justice, a new improv'd Edition, 4 vols.
Hume's History of England, 8 vols. Octavo. Swift's Works
including all the late additional Pieces, in 2 vols. with Cuts.
Lord Kaims's Art of Thinking. Lord Lyttleton's Dialogues
of the Dead. Melmoth's Letters, generally fill'd Fitzosbornes.
Memoirs of the Duke of Cumberland. Marshal Turennes
Memoirs. Nature Displayed. Francis's Horace. Warton's
Virgil. Ben. Martin's natural History of England, with
Maps of every County. Voltaire's Essay on Crimes and Pun-
ishments. Dodseley's Poems. The Spectator. Tristram
Shandy complete in 9 vols. The Prince of Brunswick's
Character and Actions of Alexander the Great. Mr. Mar-
montel's Belisarius, a Work for Kings, for Ministers, and
for the People in general; this Book was suppressed in Paris.
General Wolfe's Maneuvers for a Battalion of Infantry, upon
fixed Principles, with 17 Copper Plates coloured. A new
Collection of Voyages, including a Description of the Ohio's
Country, and Brig. Bouquet's Campaign there, with elegant
Cuts. Derrick's Letters. Col. Hill's Letters. Lord Shaftes-
bury's Characteristics. Boot on an Action at Law. The
American Negotiator. The complete Body of Husbandry.
Gibson's and Bartlet's Farriery. Barlet's Farriers Dispens-
atory. Cheseley's Anatomy. Sharp's Surgery. Quincey's
Lexicon. Cheyne on Health. Armstrong on Children's
Diseases. Pitcairn's Elements of Physick. Cramer's Art of
assaying Metals. The West-India Pilot or Quarter-Wag-
goner. The Seaman's Daily Assistant. The Mariner's Com-
pass and Kallender. Davis's Quadrants. Atkinson's Epitome
of Navigation. Ward's Mathematicks. Stone's Eu-
clid. Watt's Logick. Peregrine Pickle. Tom Jones.
Thomson's Works. Dr. Young's Works. Invisible Spy.
Betsy Thoughtless. Sixteen different Sorts of lately printed
Novels. Rousseau's Family Compact. Remarks on Rou-
seau's Writings. A Variety of School Books and Classics,
generally used in Academies and at College. With Assort-
ments of Stationary, and such other Articles as are usually
found at a Booksellers. Likewise most of the Goods he
usually kept.

The celebrated CHARLES CHURCHILL'S
WORKS, in two large Octavo Volumes.

Containing: The Rosciad. Night. The Prophecy of
Famine. His Epistle to Hogarth, which broke the Heart of
this Son of Apelles. The Ghost. Independence. The
Apology. The Conference. The Duellist. The Candidate.
Gotham. The Farewell. The Times.

In the Course of these Writings the Author has expressed
himself very freely upon the Conduct and Characters of the
principal Personages who have been employed by Govern-
ment, &c. during the latter End of the late, and, the four
first Years of the present Reign; presenting a Genius more
truly Original than all the Muses since the Days of John
Dryden, and securing the Existence of his harmonious Num-
ber, until the Muses can sing no more.

The Publisher has not been punctual in producing this
genuine Son of Apollo, agreeable to the Proposals, for his
Promise expired eighteen Months ago; yet, as the Cause of
the Delay must be obvious to all his Patrons, and the public
Favour never is denied to a Person who eagerly seeks it, he
hopes that none of his Subscribers will be offended, tho' it
may have proved a Disappointment.

51 54

MARYLAND LOTTERY.

THOSE Persons who have not taken up their Prizes agree-
ably to the Success of their Tickets, are desired imme-
diately to apply for them to JAMES RIVINGTON, in
Wall-Street, who is ready to give Titles to those who are
become Proprietors of Lands in Kent-County, consequent to
the drawing of the said Lottery in 1766. Application must
be made before the first Day of May.

The following Articles are to be had of
JAMES RIVINGTON,

UCERN, a most profitable Grafs-Seed, en-
abling Cows to afford more in Quantity and
of far better Quality than any other Aliment; CANARY and RAPE-SEED for SINGING-
BIRDS; PASTEBOARD for Book-Binders; Dr.
KEYSER's CELEBRATED PILLS, the only
Nostrum of an Empirick that is used in regular
Practice, for it has been introduced in London by
Mr. Caesar Hawkins, Surgeon to the King; The
TINCTURE of VALERIAN for low-spirited
and hysterical Folks; The ESSENCE of WA-
TER-DOCK, which cures the Scurvy; TUR-
LINGTON's BALSAM; INSTRUMENTS to
clean and preserve TEETH; GUITTAR and
FIDDLE-STRINGS; SCALES and DI-
VIDERS; SCALES to weigh GOLD;
SHUTTLE-COCKS; BOOT STRAPS; RAC-
QUETS for Tennis or Fives; QUADRANTS by
HADLEY and DAVIES; FISHING TACKLE;
A very FINE BASSOON made by SHUCHART.

Just published and to be sold
At the Printing-Office at the Exchange,
THE TRIAL at large of Captain
DANIEL DISNEY, for the barbarous and inhuman
Assassination of THOMAS WALKER, Esq; of Montreal;
In which the Circumstances of that most horrid Affair, are
particularly enumerated, and from the exquisitely judicious
Remarks of the Attorney General, at the opening of the
Case, and on the Evidence given before the Court, the
Reader is left in no Doubt as to the real Perpetrators of that
execrable Fact.

ANY Masters of Vessels or Trade-
men, who thro' Hurry of Business or any other Cause
cannot well attend to the Settlement of their Books and draw-
ing out their Accounts, may hear of a Man who will do any
such Business with Secrecy and Dispatch, upon the most rea-
sonable Terms. Also will teach Navigation in the most ex-
pedient Manner, and if desired will wait on Gentlemen at
their Lodging, and teach them privately.

Any Parish or private Family in the Country may be sup-
plied with a School-Master, by applying to the Printer.

Just imported in the Ship Manchester, Capt. Lambert, from
L I S B O N ;

A Cargo of choice Packing Salt,
to be sold on board said Ship at the New-Dock, at
One Shilling and Ten Pence per Bushel, Water Measure.
New-York, November 23, 1768.

51 53

W A N T E D ,
A GOOD Cook (Man or Woman) who pro-
fesses and understands the Business well, and
can bear a close Application to it. Such a one
may hear of good Employment, by inquiring of
the Printer.

41 54

STEPHEN RAPALJE,
At Burling's-Slip, next Door to Mr. Brower's, has for Sale
the following Articles on the most seasonable Terms,
Wholesale and Retail;

WEST-INDIA Rum, Muscovado
Sugar, Congo and Bohea Teas; Chocolate, French
and Carolina Indigo, Cotton, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger,
and Wool Cards; best Scotch Snuff in Bladders, Loaf and
Lump Sugar, Powder and Shot, Writing Paper, genuine old
Madeira Wine, Brandy, &c.

51

A few HOGSHEADS OF
Choice JAMAICA RUM,
TO BE SOLD AT
WILLIAM MERCIER'S
Near the COFFEE-HOUSE.

51

HENRY REMSEN,
JUNIOR, and COMPANY;

Have just imported for Sale, on the lowest terms, and now
opening at their Stores in Hanover-Square, the following assort-
ment of GOODS:

SCARLET, blue, green,
black, brown, and mixt
broad cloths, in half pieces
Blue cloth for women's wear
Scarlet, blue, claret colour and
grey mixt, Bath beaver
coatings
Scarlet and blue silk and worst-
ed cord for cloaks.
Blue and red strands
Striped and Indian blankets
Kersey blanketing
8-4 9-4 and 10-4 blankets
Blue, green, red and grey 6-4
frizes
Narrow frizes of all colours
Plains and forrest cloths
Spotted ermine
Pearlmotts of all colours
Bearskin and coating
Blue and red duffles
Saxon green broad bays
Blue, red, green, yellow, brown
and emboss'd serges
Wilton, sagaties, and Shalloons
Very cheap serge denim
Blue and brown kerseys
Striped fannels and coverlids
Everlastings and drawboys
Blue drab cloth, Figur'd amens
Durant and Calimance
Irish and German linens
Printed and pencil'd furniture
calicoes, and printed cottons
Purple and other calicoes
Light and dark ground chintz
Crimson barratans
Irish sheeting
7-8 and 3-4 dowlas and garlix
Black taffetas
Coloured persians, narrow ditto
Peelings and figured modes
Cambricks and lawns

Packet ditto
Pistol lawns, buckram
Bed bunts and Flanders tick
Bombazeen, cravats
Manchester velvets
Worsted plush
Checks of all sorts
Ribbons and gimp
Quality and fine binding
Gartering, tapes
Pins and needles
Plain and figur'd silk mitts
Linen and cotton handkerchiefs
Buckles, button links
Thread, fift buttons
Buttons, twif, silk, and hair
Muffatees, fans, knee garters
Cotton romalls, and Barcelone
handkerchiefs
Women's purple, white, black
and cloth colour mitts & gloves
Men's shammy, waf leather
and best buckskin gloves
Women's and Girl's black wor-
sed mitts
Men's single and double strip'd
worsted caps
Men's cotton Germantown caps
Men's grey ribb'd knit stockings
Men's and Women's wor-
sed stockings
Ivory and horn combs
Blank books, playings cards
Paste boards, Ink powder
Writing paper, &c. &c. &c.

A L S O ,

The very best sort of wooll
cards, Scotch suff, castor &c
felt hats; white and black
sailors broad hats. A few cloots
without cases, that can be well
recommended.

—42 47—

Robert Meetkerke,
Surgeon and Practitioner in Physick,
ATELY arrived from London,

and who has studied and practised in the different
Hospitals of London and Edinburgh, acquaints the Public
in general of New-York, that he will be ready to attend,
and give his Advice in all Cases of Surgery and Physick, and
is daily to be spoke with at Capt. John Gifford's, in Maiden
Lane, near the Fly-Market.

42

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing
Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

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SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1352.

[THURSDAY DECEMBER 1, 1768.]

(Left out of our last for want of Room.)

The ANATOMIST, No. IX.

CHRISTIAN Emperors, says he, out of a zeal to grace and honour learned and godly Bishops, were pleased to single out certain causes, wherein they granted them jurisdiction, viz., in causes of tithes, because paid to the men of the church; in causes of matrimony, because marriages are for the most part solemnized in the Church; in causes testamentary, because testaments were many times made *in extremis*, when Churchmen were present giving spiritual comfort—And in all these causes, the Bishops proceed according to the imperial law, and as the civil Magistrate did in other causes.

Who then will say that they assumed this jurisdiction as inseparable from their office, or that it was arbitrary, or could have been exercised without law?

In the same manner did the English Bishops derive jurisdiction over the laity in certain causes Ecclesiastical. It is no doctrine of our Church, as the Centinel would assert, that they hold it inseparable from their office, and immediately of Christ. This proud boast is indeed made by Independents and Presbyterians, though they have never yet produced their charter. But the latter, I mean the Presbyterians, in the now National Church of Scotland, hold this doctrine with much as bad a grace, as they accuse our Church of Sham-Elections dictated by the King's *Conge d'elire*. For though the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, pretend that they meet yearly with Christ as their Head, and from him alone derive their authority to determine causes Civil and Ecclesiastical, yet the King by his Commissioner, sets at least as their visible head, and when in his Royal Prerogative he thinks fit to adjourn them to a certain day, they always find (and good worldly wisdom it is) that Christ approves of what the King has done, and they adjourn themselves to the same day accordingly.

Having already transgressed the bounds allotted me by my Publishers, I shall in my next resume this subject, and shew by full authorities that the proposed plan for American Bishops, simply as it stands is no Novel Invention, nor contradictory to the known sentiments of the Church of England.

L O N D O N, September 3.

THURSDAY Col. Pattison took leave of his Majesty at St. James's on his departure for Venice, being appointed to the rank of General, to assist in new disciplining of the troops of that State. It is said the reason of this Officer being sent to the Republic, is, that they have resolved to assist the Corsicans.

We hear, it is absolutely determined not to establish episcopacy in America for two reasons, first because it is not thought necessary, and secondly because the Americans are to submit to it.

Sept. 5. It is said, that plain regiments will be adopted by all our land forces, in order to save the vast expence of late subaltern officers.

Sept. 9. We hear that the brother of a great personage was among the twelve English gentlemen who lately landed in order to pay a visit to General Paoli, which it is thought will be attended with important consequences to that Gentleman and his people. [London Evening Post.]

The duties of goods imported, and enter'd at the Custom-house during the course of last week, amounted to upwards of \$20,000.

It is now strongly reported that a tax will be laid very speedily on all public diversions.

Sept. 10. It is said, that the brother of a great Personage was particularly requested before his departure for Italy, not to visit the Island of Corsica during any part of his tour in the Mediterranean.

An evening paper says, it was yesterday morning rumoured, that the people of Boston had set the Military at defiance, and that some of the men of war in the harbour had blocked up the port, so that no vessels could possibly put to sea.

They write from Leghorn, that General Paoli had very narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by a reconnoitring party of the French, led on by a Corsican deserter, whom the Commanding-officer had bribed with a large sum of money.

Letters from Leghorn of the 19th say, that the Corsicans are increasing the number of their privateers considerably; but these letters further add, that besides the Genoese, those brave Islanders will now have the French, Spaniards, and Neapolitans, for enemies.

Private advices from Genoa inform, that it was daily expected the French would set a price upon General Paoli's head.

They write from Florence, that it is reported there, that the united Princes of the House of Bourbon, are going to employ more efficacious measures to bring the Pope to reason, than the taking possession of Avignon and Benevento. Should Castro and Ronciglione be their object, the taking of these two places cannot fail to distress his Holiness greatly, as they are situated almost at the Gates of Rome.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, September 3.

" Our last advices from Constantinople assure us, that the Grand Seignor hath declared war against Russia with all the formalities usual on such an occasion. They add, that the Grand Vizir hath declared to the Minister of their Imperial and Royal Majesties, that this war will be carried on against Russia only."

Sept. 12. It is now talked, that a rupture with the Emperor of Morocco appears to be unavoidable.

The annual profits of the East-India Company arising their territory in Asia, we are assured, exceeds a million and a half.

Sept. 13. We are credibly informed, that a plan has been laid before the great Officers of State for the further reduction of the National Debt, without laying any additional tax on the subject, which plan is now under consideration.

Sept. 14. Yesterday the Lord Chancellor, by virtue of his Majesty's Commission, prorogued both Houses of Parliament to Tuesday, Nov. 8; the Lords Commissioners present were his Lordship, the Right Hon. Lord Gower, and the Earl of Belborough; the Speaker of the House of Commons was not present, his place being supplied by John Hatsell, Esq; Chief Clerk.

Monday some dispatches of great importance were received at the Secretary of State's Office from his Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; Governor of New England.

It is said, that a gentleman in this city sold off last week all the debts due to him in one of the American Colonies, at the rate of four shillings in the pound.

By Letters from Rhode-Island we are informed, that a motion was lately made by a Member in General Assembly of that Colony, for laying aside the appointment of an Agent from them here, as being of no manner of service to them, they being under no necessity of having any thing to do with the concerns on this side the Atlantic.

Sept. 16. It is said, that not a single dollar is now imported on board any of the homeward bound ships from North-America, nor has been for some months past.

By a letter from Rochelle we are informed that the French Merchants have already prepared to take advantage of the present disputes between Great-Britain and her Colonies, by pouring into North-America quantities of their own manufactures, which will be hardly possible to prevent being smuggled on the different parts of so extensive a coast.

A number of persons skilled in the manufacture of wine bottles, have this week been engaged to go to Quebec, where they are much wanted.

Some letters from Paris mention it as a report that proposals had been sent to Court by General Paoli for ceding the whole island of Corsica to the French King, on certain conditions.

Witchall, Sept. 17. The King has been pleased to appoint George Mercer, Esq; to be Lieut. Governor of His Majesty's Province of North-Carolina in America.

Sept. 18. This Day was published No. I. *The American Gazette*, being a Collection of all the authentic Addresses, Memorials, Letters, &c. which relate to the present Disputes between Great-Britain and her Colonies; containing also many original Papers, never before published, 8 vo. 1s. 6d. Clearly.

A valuable compilation, well worth the perusal of all those who wish to be acquainted with the unhappy difference subsisting between the English and Americans, in which the sentiments of a brave, oppressed people are delivered with great spirit and freedom.

(The American Merchants and others, are desired by the Publisher, if they have any valuable Materials, to send them to him for No. II; and it is said that the Publisher intends to procure what Letters can from America with the Names of the Writers, &c.)

The London Magazine for Augt, introduces the Proceedings of the Town of Boston as follows,

" IN justice to our fellow-subjects of New-England, who if they act wrong yet do it upon right principles, we shall insert, &c.

And after publishing an Account of the Proceedings of the General Court in June last, Remarks as follows,

[Tho' in Maryland, the governor used the same methods Mr. Barnard had done, the assembly with a noble spirit, gave a generous answer to the circular letter of the assembly of Massachusetts-Bay: In short, there is such just and cogent reasoning, such a spirit of liberty breathes thro' the whole of the American productions, at this time, as would not have disgraced ancient Greece or Rome, when struggling against oppression: At the same time that the authors and abettors of the present impolitic measures, in England, are, as to argument and language, even below contempt. They are absolutely taking sides against the colonies that might have been expected from our princes and their wretched ministers in the 17th century, but rather disgrace the present reign, so distinguished for its blessings and its protecting the subjects in the enjoyment of liberty and property. From our own observations we will venture to say, that nine persons in ten, even in this country, are friends to the Americans, and thoroughly convinced they have right on their side.]

B O S T O N, November 14.

We hear that the Battalion-Men of the Detachment of the 59th Regiment now here, are to return soon to Halifax; but the Company of Grenadiers is to remain here.

We hear that one Day last Week about 40 Women belonging to Charles-Town, waited on the Rev. Mr. Abbot, one of the Ministers there; and offered to spin one Day for him; they accordingly began early in the Morning and span the whole of the Day, and presented him with the Thread, which it is said will be sufficient to make fine Linen for half a Dozen Shirts. We hear also that the same Ladies are one Day this Week to make the same Present to the Rev. Mr. Prentice, the other Minister of that Town.

HIS Majesty's Postmaster-General, has been pleased to establish a sufficient Number of Packet-Boats, to sail between Falmouth and New-York, Charles-Town, and the West-India Islands, to support a regular Monthly Correspondence to and from the Kingdom of Great-Britain and all Parts of his Majesty's extensive Dominions in America—The several Mails for America, upon this new Arrangement, were to be made up at the General Post-Office in London on Wednesday the 6th of October, and will continue to be dispatched from thence in the same Manner upon the first Wednesday in every Month.—The Mails for New-York to contain the Letters for all the Provinces on the Continent of America, from Virginia Northward.—That for Charles-Town, to include all Letters for North and South-Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, except for Pensacola, the Let-

ters for which Place are to be forwarded from Jamaica by every Opportunity.—And the Mail for the West-Indies to contain the Letters for Barbados, all the Leeward-Islands, and Jamaica, from whence Packet-Boats are, instead of proceeding to Pensacola, to return immediately to Falmouth.

Upon the Arrival of the several Mails from the General Post-Office at Falmouth, the Packet-Boats are to proceed with them to Sea, immediately. Wind and Weather permitting; but if they should be unavoidably detained one or more Days, such Letters as come to the General Post Office in London, are to be sent every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Falmouth, for the Chasee of the Packets under Sailing Orders, and if failed, they are to be forwarded by the next Boat in Turn.

There was no Mail dispatched for the Month of September; the first expected at New-York is that which was to be made up the 5th of October according to the above new Arrangement.

The Papers contain Accounts of the King of Denmark's Visitation of the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, and also the Seats of a Number of the Nobility, particularly the Earl of Exeter, at Burleigh; from thence he went to Stamford, accompanied by the Duke of Aranster, from thence to Newark upon Trent—Aug. 31. He proceeded to Wentworth Castle, where he breakfasted, and proceeded to York, from thence to Leeds, where he viewed the Cloth-hall in particular; from whence he set out for Halifax, Manchester, and Chatsworth, to see the most remarkable Places in the Peak; he returned from Derby and arrived at St. James's Sept. 5th, having travelled in the course of seven Days 600 Miles.

The chief Topic in England is the Dismissal of Sir Jeffery Amherst from his Government of Virginia, the Writers against the Administration are violent; but it cannot be unacceptable to the Public to have a fair State of this Matter laid before them. Therefore we shall publish the Story as related both by the Friends and the Enemies of the Administration, by which our Readers may determine for themselves on the Party to be condemned in this remarkable Transaction:

The Ministerial Account

SINCE the death of Lieutenant Governor Farquier the Assembly of Virginia has presented to the President of the Council to be transmitted to England two papers, the one a petition to the King, and the other a remonstrance to the Parliament, in which they as good as tell the latter, not to trouble their heads about them, for they shall for the future take care of themselves. When these very extraordinary papers were received by the S—y of S—o, he laid them before the other servants of the C—n, who all agreed, it is highly expedient that the Governor in Chief of that Province should reside there. This resolution was approved of by the K—, and his M—y gave directions to the S—y of S—e to signify it to Sir Jeffery Amherst; but at the same time not to press him to go if it was disagreeable to him, but to acquaint him that the K— would make up to him the emoluments he received out of that government in another way. L—d H— accordingly called at General Amherst's house, but being told he was in the country, he wrote to him, and in terms of the utmost politeness and regard, acquainted him with the K—'s inclinations. His L—p told him that however the K— might wish to avail himself of his abilities at this time in America, yet his M—y did not forget that the government of Virginia was given to him as a reward for the great services he had done to his country in America, and that therefore his orders were not to press him to reside in that province; but if from any reason he disliked going thither, his M—y had commanded him to inform him it was his gracious intention to make good to him the emoluments of the office in the most ample manner. Sir Jeffery Amherst came to town, and waited on L—H—, he expressed his disinclination to go to Virginia, and said, that having been Commander in Chief in America he could not serve under General Gage as Governor of a single Province. L—H— replied, that if that was his only objection, he thought it might easily be answered, for that a Governor was always the superior person in his own Province, and that his office, being a civil one, had no relation to the command of the King's troops. However as his orders were not to press Sir Jeffery to go, and had found it was disagreeable to him, he had nothing to say, and therefore only begged to know what were the emoluments which he received out of that Government, that he might acquaint the K—, and receive his commands for making out a grant for an annuity accordingly. The General said fifteen hundred guineas a year, but told his L—p, that by an annuity, he hoped he did not mean a pension. Yes, replied L—H—, I do mean a pension, and although a pension may carry with it a disagreeable idea, when it is given merely for the sake of a pension, yet when it is given in a reward for services done the publick, it becomes a mark of publick approbation, witness L—C—m's pension, which given him as a reward for directing those services you so ably executed, witness too Sir E— H— his pension for saving Ireland, and why not yours for adding Canada to the British dominions. Besides, is not your present salary a pension out of the revenue of Virginia, and where can be the difference to you, whether you receive it out of the four and a half per cent duty upon sugar, or the duty upon tobacco, but the difference will be material to the Crown and the publick, for that fund which was given for the support of a Governor will be properly applied, and the Crown and the people will have the advantage of the Governor in Chief of the Province of Virginia residing in his Government. The General replied, he should dislike a pension, but said he must submit to the K—'s pleasure, and bowed off. When L—H— reported what had passed to the K—, his M—y was most graciously pleased to order a grant of fifteen hundred guineas a year free of all deductions and for life, to be charged on the four and half per cent for the use of Sir Jeffery Amherst in consideration of his great services, but before the grant could be made out, Sir Jeffery signified his intention to resign his regiments.

The counter story is as follows:

In consequence of the disagreeable advices lately received from Virginia, it was determined by the Scottishthane to send thither Lord B. the last of his friends that remained

unprovided for. But, to prevent this strong mark of his influence from being discovered by the public eye, a c—l was held, in which it is said to have been resolved, that it was highly necessary the Governor of Virginia should reside in his province. This resolution answered all purposes at once: it dismissed Sir J. A. and it appointed Lord B. for Sir J. was the only person in England who would not go to America in that capacity. He had been commander in chief there; therefore by the rules of the army, and consistent with his character, he could not go to serve under Gen. Gage (the commander in chief there) who is an inferior officer, and who had served under Sir J. in America. When the c—l broke up, Lord H. directly went to Sir J. A.'s to acquaint him with their resolution, but was informed Sir J. was in the country; upon which Lord H. returned, and wrote to him. But before the letter was delivered at Sir J.'s house in the country, he was set off for London; and finding that Lord H. had been at his house, he went directly to his Lordship's.

Lord H. after reciting some of the above particulars, said, that as he (Sir J. A.) was lately married, he possibly might not choose to go to America. Though this seemed like suggesting to Sir J. a reason for refusing; yet the brave and worthy officer, whose amiable disposition and gentleman-like deportment did not suffer him to reply in a strain, well adapted to the compliment, frankly and candidly answered, That, as General Gage (for whom he expressed a very great regard, and of whose abilities as an officer he spoke in terms of the highest veneration) was commander in chief in America, he could not go to serve under that Officer, who was not only inferior to him in his rank in the army, but had served under him in America. That if the affairs of his colony required his going to America, he hoped the matter respecting General Gage would be accommodated. Lord H. said, that could not be; General Gage must remain in his present situation; but added, that he should not press him (Sir J. A.) to go; and then offered him a pension of £500 per Annum, as an equivalent for his government. Sir J. A. refused to accept the offer, saying, the government of Virginia was given him expressly as a reward for services during the late war, and as a mark of the royal approbation of his conduct in America; that when it was given him, it was considered as a sinecure without any requisition of residence, which was never thought of or intended at the time; for that the business and whole government of the province were to be entirely managed by the Lieutenant-governor. Yet, there is no doubt but he would have gone upon terms consistent with his honour, and his rank in the army.

They parted. And the next news that Sir J. A. received, was, that Lord B. had kissed hands for his government of Virginia. Upon which Sir J. who received this account in the country, by letter from his brother, came again to town, and finding it to be true, he resigned his two regiments, viz. the 15th and 60th, to his M— at St. James's, on the 18th of August, 1768.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Hayman Levy, when an insolvent Debtor, are desired for the last Time, to pay the same unto JOHN ALSO, one of the Attorneys, on or before the first Day of January next, or they will be sued without further Notice; and all those that have any Demands against said Estate, are desired to send in their Accounts proved.

New-York, November, 1768. 50 53

FOR NEW YORK,
The Brig CORNELIA,
Nicholas Bogart, Master;
HAS chief Part of her Cargo engaged,
and will sail soon: For Freight or
Passage, apply to HENRY C. BOGART,
or said Master. 54 53

Wants a Freight for any of the West-India Islands, or to be sold,
THE SNOW JENNY,
about 200 Tons Burthen: For
Particulars, inquire of Reuben Fairchild, on board said Snow, lying at
Mr. Robert Murray's-Wharf, or at
Mr. Obadiah Wells's, Fresh-Water.
Five Dollars Reward,

MADE his escape from the subscriber, on Monday night the 14th instant, from Mr. Butler's, at South-Aniboy ferry stage house, a prisoner for theft, who had some time before been taken up, with the stolen goods found upon him, and confined in Philadelphia gaol, on an advertisement, wherein the person of the thief is thus described, viz.—He calls himself William Green, and gave the following account, That he is an Englishman, a fuller by trade, sail'd from England in April last, arrived at Philadelphia, came from thence enquiring for employment, thro' New-Jersey and New-York, from whence he went to Greenwich in Connecticut, where he was hired by the subscriber for a month. He is a slender, middle sized man, round breasted, strait limbed, not full faced, has blewish eyes, thin lips, not a large nose, and has dark brown or black hair, tied behind, and the locks on his temples curled: He spends freely at a tavern, uses little or no bad language, is much of a songster, and appears somewhat genteel. He wore a check'd shirt, a claret coloured coat, a fine cloth scarlet waistcoat, a pair of buckskin breeches, all somewhat worn, a black neckcloth, thread stockings, a pair of new pumps, too large, & brass buckles.

And whereas the subscriber on notice of the confinement of the said thief, applied, received him from the gaol, (together with the goods he had stolen) and was conducting him to Connecticut, to receive his trial; at the Ferry house aforesaid, at his earnest request the irons which hurt and galled his wrists, were taken off; when afterwards the subscriber being at supper, a man at the table was taken ill and died within 3 or 4 minutes after, which occasioned some hurry, and engaged the attention of the company—during which the prisoner made his escape. He has the additional mark, to the above description—that his wrists are galled. He had no cash with him. Whoever takes up and secures the said prisoner, or delivers him to either of us the subscribers, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

JOSEPH GALPIN.

JOHN GREEN.
N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned—not to harbour, conceal, or carry off said Green, at their peril.

Greenwich in Connecticut, November 17, 1768.

WHEREAS the Rev. John Smith, Minister of the Gospel in Rye and the White Plains, is possessed of a Piece of Skill for the help of distressed Persons, and has been for many Years successful in the Cure of them, but being advanced in Years and very infirm, has therefore communicated his Skill to his Son William Hooker Smith, who hereby informs the Public, that he lives at the White Plains, and is ready to serve in such Cases, on reasonable Terms; any Persons whose Friends or Relations may stand in Need of his Relief and Help, to so deplorable a Case, either at his own House or elsewhere: And as my Father has relieved a Number of Persons who have been given up as incurable, who have been under the Direction of the ablest Physicians in New-York and elsewhere, and as this is a peculiar Piece of Skill, before the common Practice; I shall be obliged to any Person of the Faculty that will recommend, I would further inform the Public, that I can almost infallibly determine the curable Persons by an Examination of the Age, Inclination, Constitution, Shape and Make of the Head, &c. For Particulars, any Person desirous may inquire of Mr. Isaac Rykeman, in New-York. WILLIAM HOOKER SMITH.

White Plains, Sept. 29, 1768. 44 63

WE the subscribers having lately erected a Nailery in this city, do acquaint the public, that we have now by us for sale, a quantity of single and double deck nails, twenty penny, 24 penny, sheathing and drawing nails; and propose, on the shortest notice, to make any such kinds of other nails, as may be wanting: City and country merchants, ship chandlers, &c. may be supplied on reasonable terms, by the publick's humble servants.

WILLIAM USTICK,
HUBERT VAN WAGANEN,
HENRY USTICK.

50 53

WHEREAS UNDERHILL HORTON a young Man of about 21 Years of Age, dark Complexion, of few Words, but speaks quick and somewhat thick, without any known Cause but his own Humour, left his Father's House, on the White-Plains, West-Chester County and Province of New-York, in June last, and has not since been heard of by his Friends, who suppose he is gone to Sea, or may have changed his Name to prevent being known. This is therefore, if it gets to his Hand or Knowledge, to inform him, that if he will return to his Father, he will be kindly received, and find Things greatly to his Advantage: And any Persons who may chance to meet with him, are requested to endeavour to persuade him to return home—he being of a Temper easily persuaded to almost any Thing. It will be taken as a Favour if any Person who has seen or known any Thing of him, will inform his Father, the Subscriber, in West-Chester, or the Printer at the Exchange, New-York.

CALEB HORTON.

New-York, November 14, 1768. 50 53

RICHARD NORRIS,
STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,
MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any incumbrance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to casts and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approu'd of by the society of stay-makers in London; he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 50 53

S TRAY'D or stolen from the pasture of Capt. Abraham Hatfield, on the White Plains, in West Chester County, on the 1st of this Instant, A dark brown horse, about 13 hands 3 inches high, two hind and fore feet white, and a white blaze on the forehead, branded on the near buttock, with a heart: no letter in it, and is a well made horse, a good trotter, but no pacer. Whoever secures said horse and thief, shall have five pounds reward; but if the said horse has stray'd, three dollars on delivering the horse to said Hatfield, or Jonathan Fowler, at East Chester.

50 53

The great Benefit I have received in a very dangerous Case, from Doctor Lindner's Golden Tincture, makes me think it my Duty to publish the following Account and Depositions; that others labouring under similar Disorders, may know where to apply for Relief, and that the Virtues of so excellent a Medicine may be more generally known.

ROBERT CROTIER.

City of New-York, 1768. ROBERT CROTIER, now of the City of New-York, Mariner, maketh Oath and faith, That in the Night of the 21st Day of October last past; he this Deponent being then on board the Philadelphia Sloop, Captain Ellis, in the Harbour of New-York, discovered something wet and warm in his Breeches, Stockings and Shoes, and being very certain that it could not be Urine, he was greatly frightened therat, and thereupon went on board the Sloop belonging to Col. Schuyler, Gilbert Van Emburgh, Master, and informed the said Master thereof, who lighted a Candle, and then they discovered that it was Blood issuing out of the Urinary Passage in Abundance, on the Floor in the Cabin.—That therupon this Deponent was so greatly terrified, that he cried out, If I don't get sudden Relief, I shall bleed to Death: That the said Emburgh immediately went for Doctor Benjamin Lindner; that this Deponent when the said Doctor came on board was very weak and almost Senseless, occasioned by the Loss of a great Quantity of Blood. That the said Doctor gave him some Drops of his Golden Tincture, which in about three Minutes after, caused the Bleeding to cease entirely. And that this Deponent having since taken about Half an Ounce of the said Tincture at Times, is now as hearty and well as before the said Bleeding.

ROBERT CROTIER.

GILBERT VAN EMBURGH.
Sworn in the City of New-York, 2d Day of November, 1768.
Before me,
GEORGE BREWERTON, Justice of the Peace;

M. PHILIPS,
Has just imported in the Beaver, Capt. Miller,
from London;
A New Assortment of all Sorts of Millenary and
sanced Goods, of the newest Fashion and
gentlelest Taste, too tedious to mention.
At her Store in Smith-Street. 43 46

TO BE LEFT,
THE House where Samuel Bayard, jun. now lives, with the Stable and Coach House, from this Time till the first of May next, and from that Time for any Term of Years;—for Particulars apply to (49 52) WILLIAM BAYARD.
November 10, 1768.

JOHN ABEEL,
TAKES this public Method to inform his Friends and Employers, that he has removed his Weigh-House to a Store in Little Dock-Street, back of Mr. Henry Cuylers, and within 53 Yards of his old noted Store, where he now follows the Business of weighing and selling FLOUR, and hopes for a Continuation of the Favours of his old Friends. 49 52

JOHN THURMAN, jun.
In the Jemima, from London, and other Vessels, has imported a large Assortment of Goods, which he is selling at his Store in Wall-Street, the Corner of Smith Street, at the lowest Rates for Cash, as he purchased the Goods himself from the Manufacturers,—he does not Doubt but their Cheapest will be a sufficient Recommendation to Traders and Shop Keepers to become his Customers, amongst which are,

BEST heart axelab steel, gun powder F, FFF, FFF, bales and green teas, Ruffia duck, Drilling's sheeting, diaper, &c. brown robes, oznabrigs, 7-8 and 3-4 dowlas and garlix, brown and white Pomeranias, brown bolland, Silefas, napkining and clouting diaper and damask, ditto table cloths, broad and pistol lawns, white callicoes and muslins of all sorts; India Persons, romalls, chintz, &c. a large assortment of calicoes and English chintzes; printed handkerchiefs, Holland and Hamberough long lawns, all sorts of Dutch tapes, pretties, twiss, lace, nuns, necklin, inland, stitching, long, dozen, flowering, Scotch and coloured threads; a good assortment of Manchester goods, all sorts of buttons and trimmings, all sorts of Irish linens, sheeting and dowlas; a large assortment of Scotch and English knit and wove children's, men's and women's stockings; worsted and silk breeches pieces, mafatees, gloves, &c. caps, women's mitts, &c. ribbons, Ferretting fans, guaze, blond and thread lace; trimmings, gimp, snails feathers, flowers and other millenary, in the last late, web figur'd modes, peecings, satins, farfancs, Persians, modes, linings, mantua lacefring, armazeen tassies; Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, sewing fillets, mobair, scarf and twiss of all sorts; Scotch and Wilton carpets, handkerchiefs and bindings, garering and other Scotch goods; camblets, shalwots, stuffs, durants, &c. bearskins, frizes and other woolen goods, jewelry, Tonbridge wares, cruet frames, castors, &c.

Black and white wampom, &c. paste buckles, ear rings, pins, plumes, sprigs, goldset rings and others.

A good assortment of Manchester velvets and checks, quilted, thickets, fustians, jeans, pelwells, &c.

WHEREAS the Sterling Anchory, which was burnt down in the Night of the 23d of May, 1767, is now rebuilt, and carried on by Noble and Townsend: They take this Method to acquaint the Gentlemen, Merchants and others, who will be kind enough to apply to William Hawhurst, in New-York, that he has a good Assortment of their Anchors by him, and that any Gentlemen choosing longer shank'd or broader palm'd Anchors than common, may by leaving their Orders with said Hawhurst, depend on their being executed with Punctuality and Dispatch; and that they will undertake to make Anchors of any Weight under 50 Cts. for a Half Penny per lb. less than those imported from Europe or the neighbouring Colonies are now sold at in this City (second Hand Anchors excepted) upon a little Notice any one may be supplied with Pieces of Iron drawn convenient for Fullers Serew-Pins, Carriage-Axlettes, Mill-Spindles and Cranks, and large Bars for making Rudder-Irons.

N. B. Said Hawhurst has also to sell, Sterling refin'd Bar-Iron, mark'd A Noble, drawn convenient for Sithe and Ax-making, Cart, Waggon, and Chair Tire: Likewise, Sterling Pig-Iron, Pots, Kettles, and Pot-Ash ditto; Carriage-Boxes, Forge Plates, Mill-Rounds, and Mill-Gudgeons, which are warranted sound and good (at very reasonable Rates).

Said Hawhurst buys home made Stockings and Shoes, Leather breeches, pickled Cod-Fish, and Horse-Mackrel.

L. KILBRUN'S
PAINT STORE,
At the White-Hall, NEW-YORK.
HATH FOR SALE,

WHITE lead
Spanish brown
Yellow oaker
Verdigrife
Red lead
Linseed oil
White varnish
Spirits of turpentine
Vermillion
Prussian blue
White Vitriol
Spanish whitening
Paint brushes,
And all sorts of crown
Window-glass.

Also portrait painter's colours, canvas, hair and Fitch pencils, tools and gilt carv'd frames for portraits; leaf-gold, and silver, do. &c.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James M'Evers, late of this city, merchant, deceas'd, by book, bond, or note, are requested to make speedy settlement of the same with Charles M'Evers; and those having demands on said estate, are also desired to bring in their accounts that they may be immediately settled.

ELIZABETH M'EVERS, Executrix.
CHARLES M'EVERS,
CHARLES WD. APTHORPE, Executors.

CHARLES M'EVERS,
Intending to carry on the business of his late brother, desires to inform those who have been heretofore supplied at his stores; that he has now on hand, A large and reasonable assortment of European and Indian goods, and that they will be disposed of on the usual terms. 47—